The
REPORTER
For Conscience' Sake

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INDIANA, OHIO, KANSAS, PENNSYLVANIA LEAD IN I-Ws

As might be expected, the four states of Indiana, Ohio, Kansas, and Pennsylvania have assigned the greatest number of COs to I-W civilian service.

The left hand column of figures below shows the number of COs assigned to work somewhere by each state headquarters. The right hand column shows the number of COs assigned to agencies within a state. Some of the latter COs were assigned by states other than the states in which they now work. The states which employ the greatest number of COs from without the state are Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Maryland, and Michigan. Following is the breakdown.

State	From	To
Alabama	22	20
Alaska		1
Arizona		1
Arkansas	1	1
California	161	150
Colorado	18	209
Connecticut	15	91
Washington, D. C.	1	7
Delaware	6	51
Florida		1
Georgia	5	2
Idaho	12	7
Illinois	185	275
Indiana	552	403
Iowa	122	45
Kansas	372	202
Kentucky	14	15
Maine	1	9
Maryland	60	102
Massachusetts	31	30
Michigan	93	223
Minnesota	5	4
Mississippi	11	13
Missouri	39	39
Montana	1	
Nebraska	94	9
New Hampshire	3	3
New Jersey	41	43
New Mexico		2
New York	66	82
North Carolina	15	16
North Dakota	7	7
Ohio	379	254
Oklahoma	79	
Oregon	90	83
Pennsylvania	305	334
Puerto Rico	4	27
Rhode Island		4

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Justice Department Directive Requires Resume of FBI Report Be Sent to Registrant

Registrants appealing for conscientious objector classification will now, without specific request of their own, be furnished with a summary of evidence produced by the FBI, in preparation for appearance before the federal hearing officer.

Such instructions have been issued by the Justice Department office supervising the work of the 175 hearing officers assigned to handle conscientious objector appeals. Part V of the instructions issued to the appealing registrant with the notice of hearing, after the FBI investigation, now provides that "a résumé of the information developed by the inquiry" will be automatically provided to the registrant—without specific request. This résumé will include both favorable and unfavorable information, perhaps comparable to the summary statement usually included in the final Department of Justice report furnished to the state appeal board.

Instructions which have been in effect to the present time provided that a registrant might request and receive "the general nature and character of any evidence . . . which is unfavorable to, and tends to defeat, the claim of the registrant. . . ." Still other instructions used for a period of time made no reference to this possibility. Many registrants have been handicapped by their failure to request the nature of adverse evidence.

In the recent Nugent-Packer decision the Supreme Court denied access to the complete FBI report, but implied that a fair résumé is necessary. Judge Vinson said: "We think the Department of Justice satisfies its duties . . . when it accords a fair opportunity to the registrant to speak his piece before an impartial hearing officer; when it permits him to produce all relevant evidence in his own behalf and at the same time supplies him with a fair résumé of any adverse evidence in the investigator's report."

The question of determining whether or not a summary of evidence, furnished prior to or after the time of hearing, constitutes a fair résumé is a continuing one. This is the question recently attacked by U. S. District Judge Hincks, Connecticut, in the case of Robert Lee Evans, August 20. "It is my opinion," states Judge Hincks, "that I cannot conscientiously determine that the résumé was fair without an opportunity to inspect the investigative report of which it is claimed to be a résumé." He continues by expressing the conviction that a Justice Department summary should not simply be presumed to be a fair résumé.

The earlier form of Justice Department instructions to registrants, issued with the notice of hearing, will remain in effect for all cases in which FBI investigations were completed prior to August 17, 1953. Registrants in whose cases investigations were completed on or after August 17, 1953, will be furnished with résumés of both favorable

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STATEMENT ON COs OFF PRESS

We are now happy to announce that "Statements of Religious Bodies on the Conscientious Objector" is off the press and single copies are available from NSBRO for 20¢, plus 5¢ for postage and handling.

The amount of work involved in final preparation of the manuscripts was much larger than we had supposed, and there were some delays in the actual printing process. These facts, plus the heavy work at NSB during the spring months, accounts for the delay in production of this publication.

OUR THANKS TO MYERS AND PARKER

Even at this late date we want to express by this means our thanks to Robert Myers, NSBRO Legal Advisor, and Dr. Daryl Parker, physician from Hollensburg, Ohio, for presenting NSBRO testimony on the doctors' draft to the House and Senate Armed Services Committee respectively. Both of these men did excellent jobs in their presentations.

PRESBYTERIANS RECOGNIZE GROWTH OF CO BELIEFS

The 1953 assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., clearly recognized, in their statement on the conscientious objector, the growth of a young man's religious conviction against military service. After reaffirming the right of individuals to assert their conscientious objection to military service on the basis of religious conviction, the statement goes on to caution authorities: "We would also call attention to the fact that as a young man reaches maturity he may change his attitude or begin to become articulate about it, and that such a change or articulation, if made in sincerity and with integrity, should be supported by the Church and respected by the Selective Service authorities."

Job Opportunties For COs

Carpenters, maintenance workers, attendants. Apply Garfield Memorial Hospital, 10th and Florida Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Lab technicians, night admitting man, janitor. $275-$300, $270, $174 per month respectively. Apply Oakwood Hospital, 18101 Oakwood Blvd., Dearborn, Mich.

Furniture upholsterer, electrical appliance repairer, shoe repairer, and other openings. Apply Goodwill Industries, 215 So. Senate Ave., Indianapolis 25, Ind.

Supervisors in repair departments. Apply Goodwill Industries, 119 North Howard St., Akron 8, Ohio.

Public health veterinarian. Apply City and County of Denver, Dept. of Health and Hospitals, W. Sixth St. and Cherokee St., Denver 4, Colorado.

Janitor, elevator operator, orderly. Apply The Californian Hospital, 1414 S. Hope St., Los Angeles, California.

X-ray technicians. Apply St. Mary's Hospital, 816 Betts St., Cincinnati 14, Ohio.

Gardener, painter. Apply St. Anthony Hospital, 1021 S. Sixth St., Terre Haute, Ind.

Operating room orderly. Apply The Mercer Hospital, Trenton 8, N. J.

Carpenters, painters, truck drivers, and general handymen. Apply Goodwill Industries, 330 E. Boardman St., Youngstown 3, Ohio.

Repairmen, bookkeeper, clerical worker, truck driver, janitor. Apply Goodwill Industries of Dayton, Inc., 201 W. Fifth St., Dayton 2, Ohio.

Workers in dietitary department. Apply Irene Byron Hospital, Fort Wayne 8, Ind.

Registered nurses and attendants. Former receive $220 per month, latter $33.04 per week. Rooms available. Apply Washingtonian Hospital, 41 Waltham St., Boston 18, Mass.

An assistant to the Director, a cook, a janitor. $1200, including board and room. Apply Yale Hope Mission, 305 Crown St., New Haven 10, Conn.

Teachers and Houseparents. Teachers in domestic science, P. E. and elementary grades needed. House parents needed for group of boys 12-17 years of age. Apply Greer School, Hope Farm, Dutchess County, New York.

Medically trained personnel in fields of anatomy, pathology, biochemistry, or physiology. No living quarters available except for resident physicians. Apply University of Nebraska, College of Medicine, 42nd and Dewey Avenue, Omaha 5, Neb.

Porters. Initial salary of $165 per month. Hospital offers no living quarters, but adequate quarters to be found nearby. Apply Good Samaritan Hospital, Cincinnati 20, Ohio.

Maintenance men, janitors. Openings for this work in late fall. Apply after September 1 to Grace Hospital, Hutchinson, Kansas.

Physician. Apply Evangelical-Deaconess Hospital, 4229 Pearl Road, Cleveland 9, Ohio.

Switchboard operators, garden and grounds workers, maintenance workers. Apply Waverly Hills Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Waverly Hills, Kentucky.

Farmers, maintenance workers, carpenters, painters, licensed firemen and handymen. Apply The Training School at Vineland, New Jersey.

Male cook. Apply Knox County General Hospital, 2 Maple Street, Rockland, Maine.

Fireman, experienced farmer, medical technician, physicians, X-ray technician. Starting salary for fireman, $240, for farmer $200, X-ray technician $184. Apply Columbus State School, 1601 West Broad St., Columbus 16, Ohio.

Child care workers. Apply to the Director, Children's Residential Treatment Service, Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinics, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, 3811 O'Hara St., Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

(*Continued from page* 1)

and unfavorable information under the new instructions.

The résumé of favorable and unfavorable information contained in the investigation report will be written by the office of T. Oscar Smith, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Washington.

The new instructions are in substantially modified form and effect several other minor changes. Copies of the instructions to the registrants as well as the court opinions referred to are available from the National Service Board.

Notes on COs Abroad

The following notation regarding COs in New Zealand appeared in a recent issue of *The Friend:*

"In New Zealand 253 men registered as conscientious objectors during the year 1951-2. Forty of them received unconditional exemption, 67 conditional exemption, and 42 were found to be medically unfit. Very few cases were dismissed, but at the time this information was given a large number of appeals still had to be heard."

* * *

In a report on conscientious objection and medical service, John Howard Yoder of the Mennonite Church makes the following observation:

"The absolutist position in Europe has been held only by individuals with special convictions or by philosophical or political objectors. This doesn't prove anything, except that we should treat the problem from scratch. In the states it is already difficult to see any logical difference between the arguments used by the Mennonites against noncombatant service and those of absolutists against registration and CPS; or mutatis mutandi between the arguments used by Mennonites against absolutists and those used by others in favor of medical service. We should at least have the humility not to take our American experience in a very relative matter and a nearly ideal situation as ultimately valid and identical with nonresistance in a foreign situation."

* * *

Regarding conscientious objection in France, Professor Guy R. Saylor, formerly of Elizabethtown College and currently with a Pennsylvania State Teachers College, did NSB the favor of translating from French into English the proposed law "intended to create a civil service for conscientious objectors" which was introduced into the French National Assembly during the session of 1949. Among other things it defines the conscientious objector as "one who, because of his religious or philosophical convictions, declares himself opposed categorically to the personal use of violence and who, consequently, refuses for reason of conscience, to perform his military duties, although he is ready to perform a civil service as a substitution, however long, difficult, and dangerous it may be." The proposed law also suggests that the period of civil service shall be fifty per cent longer than the period of military service. (Copies of the translation can be secured from NSB for 15¢.)

This bill has not yet passed the French National Assembly. There is a "Committee for the Legal Recognition of Conscientious Objection" which has been active in France for a number of years. For a time there was great hope on the part of this committee that the bill might be passed, but recently they report "the policy of rearmament gradually taking adverse effect on the attitude of Parliament." We extend our expressions of understanding to the French conscientious objectors.

The chairman of the Committee for Legal Recognition of Conscientious Objection is Joe Kreutz and the secretary is Henri Sellier. The address: 13, rue de l'Aqueduc, Paris Xe, France.

* * *

The Constitution of Japan put into effect May 3, 1947, contains Article 19 which says "freedom of thought and conscience shall not be violated."

* * *

The Peacemaker, published by the Federal Pacifists Council of Australia, carries interesting news of conscientious objectors in various countries from time to time. The FPC, which is the Australian section of the War Resisters' International, employs G. Anthony Bishop, 67 Brunswick Street, Fitroy, N.6, Victoria, as editor of *The Peacemaker*. An issue of some months ago carried a very interesting story on Brian Keith Mason's being sent to a "corrective" camp. The publication carries another story entitled "Belgian Mine Owners Refuse to Employ CO, But Unions Want Him." It refers to Jean Van Lierde, who already has served two prison terms.

* * *

The Friend, a British Quaker periodical, in an article sometime ago entitled "Anomaly in C.O. Regulations" lamented the difficulty facing a man who develops conscientious scruples against war following his original registration for military service at the age of 18. It is pointed out that the National Serviceman needs a "qualifying" court martial sentence before appealing to a tribunal, but the Z Reservist does not need this court martial sentence.

* * *

News from the Central Board for Conscientious Objectors (CBCO) is contained in *The Objector*, which is "issued as occasion warrants" by the CBCO, 6 Endsleigh Street, London, W. C. 1, England. Many American COs would do well to subscribe to this publication at once.

* * *

A recent report of *International News* on conscientious objection in West Germany points out that even though there is no military conscription in West Germany now, the question of conscientious objection should not be regarded as being without importance. An interesting argument has developed: The fact that there is a provision in the Bonn Constitution regarding conscientious objection, to be implemented by laws, is used by the proponents of military service that the setting up of military service is in keeping with the constitution because, if it were not, there would be no need for the inclusion of a provision recognizing COs in the constitution. It is observed that if peace groups work simply for liberal CO provisions, "their effort will tend also to prepare public opinion to regard the rearmament of Germany as 'faite accompli'." Naturally, many others try to refute this argument.

* * *

The following excerpt from communications with Service Civil International (SCI) indicates a great deal of similarity between the English system of assigning conscientious objectors and the present system in the United States. The correspondence has reference to a British CO working with the International Voluntary Service for Peace (IVSP), the British branch of SCI:

"There are two ways in which a C.O. can work for us. He can get a definite condition of exemption at his Tribunal *permitting* him to work with IVSP or he can get exemption allowing him to do land-work, building, etc., and join an IVSP team doing this work.

"In both cases the Ministry of Labour will write to us (British Headquarters) asking whether the man has worked during the period in question and asking us to give specific details of the kind of work he has been doing. If his exemption is for certain types of work only, we have to certify that he has been engaged full-time on his work. IVSP takes no responsibility for the volunteer vis à vis the Ministry of Labour. We emphasize that it is the volunteer's responsibility

(Continued on next page)

COs ABROAD

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to make sure that whatever he is doing is permitted and we only provide factual information on request.

"We insist that C.O.s who have a condition of service allowing them to work with IVSP should also have permission to do other work in intervals between SCI services."

* * *

A number of extracts from debates in the House of Commons in Britain entitled "The Z Bill and the Conscientious Objector" contains a series of speeches, along with replies from members of Parliament, of Mr. Fenner Brockway, a member of Parliament and also chairman of the Central Board for Conscientious Objectors. This publication was released by the CBCO.

* * *

International News, published by the Association of the International Work Camps for Peace, recently carried an article, "Conscientious Objection in France." Here are some quotes: "The problem is bitter in France; conscientious objection is not recognized nor accepted by the military code. The young man who refuses his military service is condemned for refusing to obey and is treated as a criminal. This condemnation involves sentences up to two years in peacetime—(this is the sentence given to almost all objectors)—and from 5 to 10 years in wartime. Having served his sentence, the young man is expected to do his military service, which he again refuses in almost every case. Fresh refusal, fresh sentence—continuing in theory up to 49 years of age.... There are at present 50 known cases of objectors in France. They are, except for two or three cases, members of the sect 'Jehovah's Witnesses'." The article is two mimeographed pages in length.

* * *

A comprehensive analysis of military service regulations in 82 countries of the world was made recently by the War Resisters' International in England. They also made an analysis of information relating to countries which give legal recognition to conscientious objection. NSB has plans to duplicate the analysis on legal recognition in 19 countries. If you desire a copy, send 10 cents to NSB to cover cost of postage and reproduction.

* * *

There are numerous reports of Conscientious Objectors seeking recognition of their claims in the newly established state of Israel. Cases of women seem to be particularly involved.

From Here and There

A long series of disarmament resolutions, practically all of them identical, have been introduced into both the House and the Senate and are receiving favorable consideration.

* * *

Recently a state CO committee was established in Michigan with R. F. Christmann, 1059 Lincoln Avenue, Ann Arbor, Michigan, as state chairman. Another active member is John Bratton, 804 American States Bank Building, Lansing 68, Michigan.

* * *

The Congregational-Christian foreign mission board, known as the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, has recently been approved for the employment of conscientious objectors.

* * *

Recently the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Washington was asked for a recommendation, by officials concerned with the naturalization cases of two Mennonites in the west coast area, regarding the interpretation of "work of national importance under civilian direction" in a naturalization oath. The Service ruled that an applicant for citizenship could not be granted citizenship if he expressed reservations about the type of civilian service he could do. The ruling means that a CO alien who says he cannot work in a gun factory, for example, cannot be given citizenship.

Arthur Laemmlen, 2012 Greenwood Street, Pueblo, Colorado, has sent us a calendar of events for the Pueblo I-W unit for September. We appreciate this.

"The Australian Federal Cabinet has decided to introduce legislation in the next session of Parliament to provide for a review by a judge of decisions of magistrates on applications by persons claiming exemption from National Service on grounds of conscientious objection." This obviously is the introduction of an appeal system for COs.

Recently a special memorandum on the classification problems of conscientious objectors of the Amish faith was interpreted to General Hershey by representatives of the Mennonite Central Committee. Some draft officials had difficulty in understanding the fact that there is no particular teaching against smoking and drinking in this particular group and yet some of their men were denied the CO claim because they occasionally used tobacco or drink.

* * *

According to recent records, about 30 to 40 men who were in CPS are now serving in the present I-W Civilian Work Program. At least 9 of these have been released on the order of the National Director.

* * *

S2585 was introduced into the Senate on August 3, 1953, by Senator Lehman, for himself and seven other Senators. It would revise the McCarran-Walter Immigration Law of 1952. The naturalization oath would consider conscientious objector aliens and is identical to the language of the oath as enacted into the Internal Security Law of 1950. This gives two specific alternative oaths, one of them to be taken by CO aliens opposed to both combatant and noncombatant service.

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Excerpts of a detailed account of the meeting Alan Balsam had with his local board and the state director's representative, in connection with a probable I-W work assignment, has been duplicated and is available by sending 10¢ to NSBRO.

LEAD IN I-Ws

(*Continued from page 1*)

State	From	To
South Carolina		2
South Dakota	40	4
Tennessee		3
Texas	39	43
Utah	5	5
Vermont	1	19
Virginia	135	79
West Virginia	15	5
Washington	1	
Wisconsin	21	30
Abroad		112

TOTAL — 3067

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